1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

FULL YEAR REPORT

United States Travel Data Center

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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INTRODUCTION

A variety of methods has been, and is currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from the large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regularly continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun early 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in reponse to economic, energy, and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for full year, 1979. The report is arranged in seven sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, pleasure travel, vacation travel, and weekend travel. A brief analysis is included at the beginning of each section which delineates the major findings. Within each of these topic areas, tables are included which show the percent distribution of trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics.

A table is provided in the first section which indicates the average number of U.S. adults and the percentage of the U.S. adult population reporting trips of various types during each month of the year, and a table showing the total number of trips and person-trips taken during 1979 by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel by one or more persons to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B.

Appendix A provides a description of the Survey methodology used to conduct the Survey; Appendix C shows a summary of the sample characterictics; Appendix D discusses sampling error; and Appendix E is a copy of the questionnaire used in this survey.

This report is the final in a series of reports on the 1979 National Travel Survey published by the U.S. Travel Data Center. Four quarterly reports covering travel during 1979 are also available from the Data Center at $15.00 each, plus $2 shipping and handling.

Quarterly reports based on the 1980 National Travel Survey are also being published. The First Quarter, 1980 National Travel Survey Report is now available for $17.00, and the report covering travel during the second quarter of 1980 will be completed by the end of September.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

The National Travel Survey indicates that during 1979, 62 percent of all U.S. adults took one or more trips of 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 42.3 million American adults, or 28 percent of the total adult resident population, traveled during any given month of the year. For the full year, a total of 513.7 million trips and 1,109.9 million person-trips were recorded. Table 1A shows the monthly average number of traveling adults. Table 1B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and during vacations and weekends during 1979.

The Survey showed that non-SMSA's received the largest share of travel during 1979, approximately 46 percent of both trips and person-trips. Large SMSA's received the least: 20 percent.

The South predominated as the number one travel destination for 1979, garnering one quarter of all recorded travel for the year. The Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions were also the recipients of above-average shares of travel, with 16 percent of total person-trips each. New England received the smallest share of destination travel during 1979, three percent, while four percent of total trips and person-trips were destined to areas outside the United States.

Forty-two percent of all person-trips taken in 1979 were to destinations less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles from home. Approximately one-third of all travel involved moderate distances between 400 and 999 straight-line, round-trip miles, while 19 percent showed distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most 1979 travel included durations of two to nine nights away from home. Forty-one percent of total person-trips involved durations of two to three nights, and another 28 percent showed stays of four to nine nights. Only ten percent of total 1979 travel included durations of 10 nights or more, while an even smaller percentage was day trips.

Travel was widespread among all segments of the population during 1979, although a greater number of person-trips was reported by those with annual incomes of $20,000 or more than by those earning less. Twenty-four percent of total person-trips were reported by those with annual family incomes of at least $30,000, while only 11 percent were taken by those earning $10,000 or less per annum.

The homes of friends and relatives were the preferred overnight accommodations for 1979 travel. Forty-six percent of all person-trips during that year included such accommodations, while 36 percent included one or more nights spent in commercial lodging facilities, such as hotels, motels or motor hotels. Of all other types of overnight accommodations, campers, recreational vehicles and tents were the most popular, used during eight percent of total 1979 travel.

Two regions shared the position of top travel producers during 1979. The South and Great Lakes Country regions each generated approximately 23 percent of total person-trips. New England and the Mountain West regions produced the smallest volume of travel: four percent and five percent of total person-trips, respectively.

Visiting friends and relatives, and "other pleasure," including outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, were the most popular reasons for traveling during 1979, representing 38 percent and 35 percent of total person-trips, respectively. Business travel accounted for 13 percent of total travel during the year, while travel for personal, family-related or other purposes comprised 14 percent of total person-trips.

Residents of small SMSA's took the greatest percentage of all person-trips during 1979: 40 percent of the total. Those residing in either large SMSA's or non-SMSA areas reported approximately equal shares.

Personal motor vehicles, including automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles, were by far the most popular means of transportation during 1979. Seventy-seven percent of all trips and 83 percent of total person-trips were taken by these modes. Airline travel accounted for 14 percent of all travel this year, while other forms of transportation were used substantially less.

Forty percent of all trips reported during 1979 were taken by individuals traveling alone, but this travel accounted for only 18 percent of total person-trips. Slightly fewer than one-third of trips and person-trips were taken by travel parties of two. The Survey further showed that 34 percent of all 1979 travel were taken by travel parties consisting of two or more adults without children, while a similar percentage was reported by adults traveling with at least one other adult and children.

Fifty-six percent of all travel occurring during 1979 were considered by respondents to be vacation travel. Weekend travel accounted for 53 percent of total person-trips during the year.

Table 1Q shows the percent of trips and person-trips which involved certain travel-related services during 1979. Twelve percent of all 1979 trips and 10 percent of person-trips included

reservations made by a travel agent. However, about one-quarter of these trips also included itineraries planned in conjunction with a travel agent. Nine percent of total trips and seven percent of all person-trips included the use of a rental car. Seven percent of all travel taken during 1979 were reported by respondents to be package tours, while only two percent of total person-trips were taken as part of a group travel program.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trips Characteristics, Full Year, 1979

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	151.0	100%
Took one or more trips	42.3	28
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	15.3	10
Other pleasure	14.5	10
Business/convention	7.0	5
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	32.4	22
Air	6.6	4
Vacation trip	22.4	15
Weekend trip	20.2	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Full Year, 1979

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	513.7	1109.9
Purpose of trip		
Visit friends/relatives	188.1	426.8
Other pleasure	162.8	386.1
Business/convention	103.4	155.1
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rv	380.6	889.9
Air	95.7	155.1
Vacation trip	262.9	623.7
Weekend trip	248.6	587.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	22%	20%
Small SMSA	26	26
Not an SMSA	45	46
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	16	16
Far West and Hawaii	16	15
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	25%	26%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	20	21
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	12	11
2,000 miles or more	10	8
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	9%	5%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	40	41
4 to 9 nights	28	28
10 nights or more	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person Trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	11%
$10,000 - $19,000	30	30
$20,000 - $29,000	24	26
$30,000 or more	24	24
Not reported	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	45%	46%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	36
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, rv, tent	6	8
Other	2	1
No nights	9	5

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	22	23
Great Lakes Country	21	22
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	36%	38%
Other pleasure	32	35
Business/convention	20	13
Other	12	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	32%	30%
Small SMSA	40	40
Not an SMSA	29	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1L: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	77%	83%
Airplane	19	14
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1M: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	40%	18%
Two	31	29
Three	13	18
Four	9	17
Five or more	6	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1N: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	41%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	33	34
One adult with children	6	9
Two or more adults with children	19	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 10: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	51%	56%
Not a vacation trip	48	43
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1P: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	48%	53%
Not a weekend trip	51	46
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips.

Table 1Q: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	9%	7%
Did not rent a car	91	93
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	7	7
Was not a package tour	92	93
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	12	10
Used for itinerary	3	3
Not used for itinerary	8	6
Not used for reservations	87	90
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	3	2
Not part of group travel program	96	97

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 513.7 million trips,
1,109.9 million person-trips

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

Nearly 96 million trips and over 155 million person-trips were taken by air during 1979. A monthly average of 6.6 million adults traveled by this mode of transportation during the year.

More air travel during 1979 was destined to large SMSA's than to any other type of geographic area, comprising 39 percent of all air person-trips. Small SMSA's and non-SMSA areas received nearly equal shares: 23 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

On a regional basis, The South and the region including the Far West and Hawaii were the top two destination regions for air travel this year, each garnering a 22-percent share. New England received the fewest number of air person-trips during the year, with three percent of the total, while 13 percent of all air travel were destined to areas outside the United States.

Air travel involved much longer distances than average, with 60 percent of person-trips by air covering 1,000 or more straight-line, round-trip miles. Only four percent of these person-trips involved distances of less than 400 miles, compared to forty-two percent for all travel during 1979.

Trip duration also tended to be longer than average for air travel this year. Thirty-nine percent of total air person-trips included stays between four and nine nights away from home, and another 25 percent showed durations of 10 nights or more. Only nine percent of all air travel included durations of one night or less, half the frequency seen for all 1979 travel.

Not surprisingly, Americans in the higher income brackets reported much larger shares of air travel than did those earning less. Forty percent of all air person-trips taken during 1979 were reported by adults with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Only eight percent were taken by those earning less than $10,000 per year.

Air travelers preferred hotels, motels and motor hotels as overnight accommodations during 1979. Fifty-four percent of air travel involved stays at these types of commercial lodging facilities, while forty-one percent included overnight stays with friends or relatives. All other types of accommodations were used infrequently by air travelers.

The top producer of air travel during 1979 was the Great Lakes Country region of the United States, originating 19 percent of all air person-trips. The regions producing the least amount of air travel during 1979 include New England, George Washington Country, and the Mountain West, each generating six

to seven percent on a person-trip basis.

Air travel during 1979 was fairly equally distributed among the several purposes identified in the Survey. The number of air person-trips taken for business or to attend conventions was slightly larger than for any other purpose (33 percent), although air travel taken to visit friends or relatives or for "other pleasure" purposes showed approximately equal shares: at 30 percent each.

Forty-seven percent of all air travel occurring in 1979 was taken by residents of large SMSA's. Adults residing in non-SMSA's reported the least: 14 percent of the total.

One-person travel parties significantly out-numbered all other travel party sizes, accounting for 61 percent of trips taken by air. Air travel by two members of a household traveling together made up one-quarter of the total number of trips by this mode, and 11 percent of all air trips included children.

The percentage of air travel which was taken for vacation was the same as for all travel: 56 percent of the total. Weekend travel by air, however, was much less common than by other modes, comprising only 28 percent of total air person-trips.

Travel-related services were much more likely to be included in air travel than travel by other modes. Nearly one-half of all air trips and person-trips included reservations made by a travel agent and 31 percent involved use of a rental car. Air travel was also twice as likely as the average trip to be included as part of a package tour and/or group travel program.

The tables that follow detail U.S. air travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	43%	39%
Small SMSA	22	23
Not an SMSA	23	26
Outside U.S.	9	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	7
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	10	9
Mountain West	3	4
Frontier West	15	13
Far West and Hawaii	21	22
Outside U.S.	9	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	1%	1%
300-399 miles	3	3
400-599 miles	11	11
600-999 miles	15	13
1,000-1,999 miles	25	26
2,000 miles or more	32	34
Outside U.S.	9	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trips Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	3%
One night	9	6
2 to 3 nights	29	26
4 to 9 nights	37	39
10 nights or more	21	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	8%
$10,000 - $19,000	19	19
$20,000 - $29,000	23	22
$30,000 or more	39	40
Not reported	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	38%	41%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	56	54
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	2	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	2
Camper, rv, tent	0	1
Other	2	1
No nights	4	3

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Eastern Gateway	16	16
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	14	14
Great Lakes Country	20	19
Mountain West	6	7
Frontier West	15	15
Far West	17	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	26%	30%
Other pleasure	25	31
Business/convention	42	33
Other	7	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2I: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	48%	47%
Small SMSA	38	38
Not an SMSA	11	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2J: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	61%	38%
Two	25	30
Three	8	15
Four	3	9
Five or more	2	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2K: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	62%	40%
Two or more adults, without children	25	33
One adult with children	3	5
Two or more adults with children	8	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2L: Percent Distribuiton of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	47%	56%
Not a vacation trip	53	44
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2M: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	24%	28%
Not a weekend trip	76	72
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2N: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	33%	31%
Did not rent a car	67	69
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	15	16
Was not a package tour	84	84
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	47	46
Used for intinerary	15	14
Not used for intinerary	31	31
Not used for reservations	52	53
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	6	5
Not part of group travel program	94	94

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 95.7 million air trips,
155.1 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

More than 380 million trips and nearly 890 million person-trips were taken by personal motor vehicle (auto, truck, or recreational vehicle) during 1979. On the average, 32.4 million U.S. adults, representing 22 percent of the total adult resident population, traveled by these modes any month during this year.

More than half of all auto/truck/rv person-trips taken during 1979 were destined to non-SMSA areas, while small SMSA's received 27 percent. Large SMSA's garnered the smallest share of personal motor vehicle travel, 17 percent of the total.

One-quarter of all personal motor vehicle travel during 1979 was destined to The South. Other U.S. regions showing above average shares of destination travel include the Great Lakes Country and Frontier West regions: 18 percent and 17 percent of person-trips, respectively.

Nearly one-half of all auto/truck/rv travel occurred relatively close to home (i.e., less than 400 straight-line, round-trip miles). Another 36 percent of personal motor vehicle person-trips involved distances of between 400 and 999 miles, while only 13 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most auto/truck/rv travel during 1979 involved moderate duration. Seventy percent of all person-trips included from two to nine nights away from home. Eight percent showed durations of ten or more nights, while only five percent of personal motor vehicle travel involved no overnight stays.

The distribution of trips and person-trips by family income closely approximates that apparent for total U.S. travel during 1979. Adults with annual family incomes of $20,000 or more generated more than half of all personal motor vehicle travel recorded during the year. Those earning less than $10,000 per annum reported the smallest share: 11 percent of the total.

The homes of friends and relatives were the most popular overnight accommodations for auto/truck/rv travelers during 1979, used during 47 percent of both trips and person-trips. One-third of personal motor vehicle travel included overnight stays in commercial lodging facilities. Among all other types of accommodations, campers, recreational vehicles, and tents were the most popular.

The top producer of auto/truck/rv travel this year was The South, the origin of 24 percent of all person-trips by these modes. This was followed closely by the Great Lakes Country region, from which 22 percent of total auto/truck/rv travel began.

New England and the Mountain West produced fewer personal motor vehicle person-trips than any other regions: three and five percent of the total, respectively.

Auto/truck/rv travelers are primarily pleasure travelers. Forty percent of person-trips taken by personal motor vehicle occurred for the purpose of visiting friends or relatives, and another 36 percent were taken for "other pleasure" purposes, including outdoor recreation, entertainment and sightseeing. Only 11 percent of these person-trips were identified as primarily business or convention travel. The remaining 14 percent were taken for personal or family business.

Residents of small SMSA's took a greater number of auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips than those residing in other areas, producing 39 percent of these person-trips. The next largest share was produced by adults living in non-SMSA areas, while residents of large SMSA's took the smallest percentage of auto/truck/rv person-trips this year: 26 percent of the total.

Both the size and structure of personal motor vehicle travel parties were similar to that evident for the average trip in 1979. Sixty-six percent of trips and 42 percent of person-trips involved travel parties of two or less, while only 19 percent of auto/truck/rv person-trips showed travel parties of five or more. Personal motor vehicle travel frequently included children.

Fifty-six percent of all travel by automobile, truck, or recreational vehicle was considered by respondents to be vacation travel and 58 percent were weekend travel.

Use of the travel-related services identified in the Survey was generally infrequent among personal motor vehicle travelers. Five percent of all travel by these modes were taken as part of a package tour, while only one percent included group travel. Both rental cars and travel agents were included in three percent of both auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	21%	17%
Small SMSA	26	27
Not an SMSA	52	52
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	18	18
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	17
Far West and Hawaii	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	30%
300-399 miles	18	18
400-599 miles	22	23
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	9	9
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	9%	5%
One night	15	15
2 to 3 nights	42	44
4 to 9 nights	26	26
10 nights or more	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	14%	11%
$10,000 - $19,000	33	32
$20,000 - $29,000	25	28
$30,000 or more	22	23
Not reported	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	47%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	33
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, rv, tent	8	9
Other	1	1
No nights	9	5

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	17
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	39%	40%
Other pleasure	32	36
Business/convention	15	11
Other	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3I: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	26%
Small SMSA	39	39
Not an SMSA	34	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3J: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	33%	14%
Two	33	28
Three	15	19
Four	11	19
Five or more	8	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3K: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	33%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	36	34
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	24	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3L: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	52%	56%
Not a vacation trip	48	43
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3M: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	54%	58%
Not a weekend trip	45	42
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3N: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	3%	3%
Did not rent a car	97	97
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	5	5
Was not a package tour	95	95
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	3	3
Used for intinerary	1	*
Not used for intinerary	3	2
Not used for reservations	97	97
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	1	1
Not part of group travel program	98	98

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 380.6 million auto/truck/rv trips,
889.9 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

On the average, 7.0 million U.S. adults, or approximately five percent of the total adult resident population of the United States, traveled for business or convention purposes during a month of 1979. In all, a total of more than 103 million trips and 155 million person-trips were recorded for these purposes during the year.

Non-SMSA areas of the United States received the largest share of business/convention travel this year: 43 percent on a person-trip basis. Small SMSA's received the least: 20 percent.

On a regional basis, Frontier West and The South were the recipients of the greatest number of business and convention travelers in 1979, each garnering approximately 20 percent of these person-trips. New England hosted the smallest number of such travelers, at four percent, while a similar share of this type of travel was destined to areas outside the country.

Business/convention travel was distributed fairly evenly among all distance categories identified; however, the largest share was for travel between 400 and 999 straight-line, round-trip miles. One-third of all person-trips for these purposes included distances of less than 400 miles, while 24 percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Moderate durations were common during business/convention travel this year. Thirty-eight percent of all business/convention person-trips showed durations of two or three nights, and another 26 percent included stays away from home between four and nine nights. Ten percent of all business/convention travel during 1979 consisted of day trips, while six percent included stays of ten nights or more.

Upper income Americans dominated the business/convention travel market, with those earning $30,000 or more per year recording 36 percent of all person-trips for these purposes. Only six percent of such travel involved adults in the lowest income bracket.

Business/convention travel more frequently involved the use of commercial lodging facilities than other types of overnight accommodations. Fifty-seven percent of these person-trips included nights spent in hotels, motels or motor hotels. Twenty-two percent of all business/convention travelers stayed with friends or relatives, while other types of accommodations were utilized less than average.

The South and Great Lakes Country regions were the top two producers of business/convention travel during 1979, each originating approximately 20 percent of all such travel. The Frontier West was also a major source of business/convention travel, a region from which 18 percent of all person-trips came. New England generated the least amount of this type of travel: three percent of the total.

Business/convention travel occurred among residents of different types of geographic areas fairly equally, although those living in small SMSA's posted the largest share: 37 percent of total business/convention person-trips. Residents of large SMSA's were responsible for the smallest number of such person-trips: 29 percent of the total.

While personal motor vehicles continued to be the preferred mode of transportation for business/convention travel used during 64 percent of these person-trips, airlines showed an above average share: at 33 percent of the total. Use of other types of common carriers was minimal.

Seventy percent of all business/convention trips, and 47 percent of these person-trips were taken by individuals traveling alone. Approximately one-quarter of such travel involved travel parties of two, and 20 percent included children.

Only 11 percent of all business/convention travel this year was vacation travel as well. Twenty-nine percent of these person-trips included travel over a weekend or long weekend.

The use of travel-related services was much more common among business/convention travelers than among all travelers, with twenty percent involving the use of a travel agent for reservations on a person-trip basis. Sixteen percent of all travelers for these purposes rented a car sometime during the trip and 13 percent traveled as part of a package tour. Use of group travel programs, however, was infrequent and accounted for only three percent of all business/convention person-trips

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	33%	32%
Small SMSA	20	20
Not an SMSA	39	43
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribuition of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	5	6
George Washington Country	11	11
The South	22	20
Great Lakes Country	14	16
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	20	21
Far West and Hawaii	13	14
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	21%
300-399 miles	13	12
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	16	16
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	13	11
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	15%	10%
One night	17	14
2 to 3 nights	39	38
4 to 9 nights	23	26
10 nights or more	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	6%
$10,000 - $19,000	21	21
$20,000 - $29,000	26	26
$30,000 or more	41	36
Not reported	7	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	20%	22%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	63	57
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	2
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	3
Camper, rv, tent	2	2
Other	1	1
No nights	15	10

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	13	11
George Washington Country	7	7
The South	21	20
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	6	9
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	31%	29%
Small SMSA	39	37
Not an SMSA	24	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	58%	64%
Airplane	39	33
Bus	2	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	2
Total	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4J: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	70%	47%
Two	19	26
Three	6	13
Four	3	7
Five or more	2	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4K: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	73%	50%
Two or more adults, without children	19	29
One adult with children	2	4
Two or more adults with children	6	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4L: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	6%	11%
Not a vacation trip	94	89
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4M: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	23%	29%
Not a weekend trip	76	70
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4N: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	18%	16%
Did not rent a car	82	84
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	15	13
Was not a package tour	86	86
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	23	20
Used for itinerary	5	4
[illegible] used for itinerary	17	15
[illegible] used for reservations	77	79
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	2	3
Not part of group travel program	97	96

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.4 million business/convention trips,
155.1 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. PLEASURE TRAVEL

Nearly 351 million trips and 813 million person-trips were taken by Americans for pleasure during 1979. It is estimated that a monthly average of nearly 30 million adults traveled for these purposes during the year. Pleasure travel includes visiting friends or relatives, outdoor recreation, entertainment and sightseeing.

Americans preferred non-SMSA areas as destinations for their pleasure trips taken during the year. Such areas received nearly half of all pleasure person-trips recorded. Large SMSA's received the least: 22 percent.

The South was the number one regional destination of 1979 pleasure travel and hosted 26 percent of such travel. Three other regions, the Great Lakes Country, the Frontier West, and the Far West and Hawaii, also showed above average shares in this regard. Only five percent of all pleasure travel was destined to areas outside the United States.

The percent distribution of trips and person-trips by trip distance was the same for pleasure travel as for total U.S. travel, indicating that pleasure trips varied widely in terms of the distances they covered. Forty-one percent of pleasure person-trips showed straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. However, twenty percent involved distances of 1,000 miles or more.

A somewhat greater percentage of pleasure travel involved longer durations than was evident for all travel, with 42 percent showing durations of four nights or more. Only four percent of pleasure travel this year was taken in the form of day trips.

Pleasure travel occurred among all segments of the population, however one-half of all person-trips was taken by those with annual family incomes of $20,000 or more. Adults in the lowest income bracket reported 11 percent of all pleasure person-trips in 1979.

The homes of friends and relatives were the most popular overnight accommodations for pleasure travelers and were used during more than half of all such person-trips. Commercial lodging facilities were also utilized frequently and captured a 33-percent share of all pleasure travel. Among all other forms of overnight accommodations, campers, trailers and tents were used most: nine percent of pleasure person-trips.

The South and Great Lakes Country regions of the country were the top two producers of pleasure travel this year, each generating 23 percent of these person-trips. New England and the Mountain West originated the fewest number of pleasure person-trips, approximately four to five percent each.

More pleasure travelers came from small SMSA's than from any other single type of geographic area. Residents of such areas took 41 percent of total pleasure person-trips, while those living in the non-SMSA areas took the least: 28 percent of the total.

Most pleasure travel occurred by personal motor vehicle: 84 percent of these person-trips. Airlines were used during 12 percent of 1979 pleasure person-trips, while all other forms of transportation combined accounted for only five percent.

Travel parties tended to be somewhat larger than average, with 57 percent of pleasure person-trips including travel parties of three or more. In addition, nearly one-half included children.

Sixty-nine percent of all pleasure travel this year were considered by respondents to be vacation travel. Fifty-seven percent of all pleasure person-trips involved travel over a weekend or long weekend.

Those travel-related services identified in the Survey were used infrequently by pleasure travelers. Eight percent of all pleasure person-trips involved the use of a travel agent, but only six percent were taken as part of a package tour, and an even smaller percent involved group travel programs. Rental cars were used during six percent of all pleasure person-trips during 1979.

The tables that follow detail pleasure travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	24%	22%
Small SMSA	28	27
Not an SMSA	46	47
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	25	26
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	15	16
Far West and Hawaii	17	15
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	26%
300-399 miles	15	15
400-599 miles	20	21
600-999 miles	12	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	12
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	6%	4%
One night	12	13
2 to 3 nights	39	40
4 to 9 nights	31	30
10 nights or more	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	15%	11%
$10,000 - $19,000	31	30
$20,000 - $29,000	24	26
$30,000 or more	21	24
Not reported	9	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	53%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	31	33
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, rv, tent	8	9
Other	3	2
No nights	6	4

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	21	23
Great Lakes Country	22	23
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	33%	30%
Small SMSA	39	41
Not an SMSA	27	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5I: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	80%	84%
Airplane	15	12
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5J: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	30%	13%
Two	36	30
Three	13	16
Four	12	21
Five or more	8	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5K: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	32%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	37	37
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	23	39
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5L: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	68%	69%
Not a vacation trip	31	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5M: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	55%	57%
Not a weekend trip	44	43
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5N: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	6%	6%
Did not rent a car	94	94
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	6	6
Was not a package tour	93	94
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	10	8
Used for itinerary	4	3
Not used for itinerary	6	5
Not used for reservations	89	91
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	4	3
Not part of group travel program	96	96

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 350.9 million pleasure trips,
812.9 million pleasure person-trips

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Vacation travel is popular among Americans, who reported nearly 263 million trips and 624 million person-trips for vacations during 1979. Fifteen percent of all U.S. adults, or a total of 22.4 million individuals, took vacation trips during any month of the year.

Non-SMSA's were the favored destination areas for vacation travel, receiving 45 percent of all vacation person-trips. Large SMSA's hosted the fewest number of such travelers: a 20-percent share.

The South received a much larger share of vacation travel than any other single region: 28 percent of vacation person-trips. The next most popular destinations of vacation travel in 1979 were the Great Lakes Country, the Frontier West, and the Far West and Hawaii.

A greater than average percentage of vacation travel covered longer distances. Twenty-five percent of all vacation person-trips involved straight-line, round-trip distances of 1,000 miles or more. Thirty-four percent of such travel included trips of no more than 400 miles round-trip, while the same percentage involved moderate distances between 400 and 999 miles.

Vacation travel also tended to include longer than average durations. More than one-half of all vacation person-trips this year involved stays away from home of at least four nights, and 15 percent of these person-trips showed durations of 10 nights or more. Only two percent of all 1979 vacation travel included day trips.

Vacation travel was taken by Americans in all income categories during 1979, but was most prevalant among those in the higher brackets. One-half of all vacation person-trips reported during the year was taken by those with annual family income of at least $20,000, while those earning less than $10,000 per annum reported 10 percent of such travel.

Forty-seven percent of all vacation travel included nights spent with friends and relatives, the most popular type of overnight accommodation for vacation travelers this year. Commercial lodging facilities were also used frequently and were reported for 39 percent of total person-trips for this purpose. Another nine percent of vacation travelers used campers, trailers, or tents for overnight stays.

The South and Great Lakes Country regions generated more vacation travel than any other region, each producing approximately 24 percent of vacation person-trips. New England and the Mountain West originated the least.

Practically all of the vacation travel for the year was reported to have been taken to either visit friends and relatives (41 percent) or for "other pleasure" purposes (50 percent). Three percent of vacation person-trips also involved traveling for business or convention purposes, while eight percent included family or personal business.

Residents of small SMSA's were the heaviest vacation travelers: 41 percent of vacation person-trips. Those living in either large SMSA's or non-SMSA areas produced nearly equal shares of vacation travel during 1979.

Vacation travel primarily occurred by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle in 1979. Eighty-two percent of all vacation person trips were taken by these modes. Air travel was used by 14 percent of all vacation travelers during this period.

Those traveling on vacation tended to be members of larger-than-average travel parties. Fifty-eight percent of all vacation person-trips included travel parties of at least three persons. In addition, it was common for children to be involved in such travel. The Survey showed that nearly 50 percent of all vacation travel included those under the age of 18.

Fifty percent of all 1979 vacation travel involved traveling over a weekend or long weekend.

Travel-related services tended to be used somewhat more frequently by vacation travelers than by all travelers in general. Eleven percent of all vacation person-trips included use of a travel agent and seven percent of such travelers were on package tours. The percentage of person-trips including rental of a car approximated the average at six percent, as did use of group travel programs: three percent of person-trips.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	21%	20%
Small SMSA	28	27
Not an SMSA	43	45
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 68: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	26	28
Great Lakes Country	16	16
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	13	14
Far West and Hawaii	17	14
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	20%
300-399 miles	13	14
400-599 miles	20	21
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	16	15
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	3%	2%
One night	8	6
2 to 3 nights	35	37
4 to 9 nights	38	37
10 nights or more	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	10%
$10,000 - $19,000	31	30
$20,000 - $29,000	24	26
$30,000 or more	22	24
Not reported	10	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	49%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	39
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, rv, tent	8	9
Other	2	3
No nights	3	2

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
George Washington Country	9	8
The South	22	24
Great Lakes Country	23	23
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	14	14
Far West	15	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	41%	41%
Other pleasure	50	50
Business/convention	3	3
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 61: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	36%	30%
Small SMSA	39	41
Not an SMSA	27	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6J: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	77%	82%
Airplane	17	14
Bus	4	3
Train	1	1
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6K: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	31%	13%
Two	35	29
Three	15	19
Four	12	20
Five or more	8	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6L: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	31%	14%
Two or more adults, without children	38	36
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	24	42
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6M: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend trip	48%	50%
Not a weekend trip	51	49
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6N: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car rental		
Rented a car	8%	6%
Did not rent a car	92	94
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	8	7
Was not a package tour	92	92
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	13	11
Used for itinerary	4	4
Not used for itinerary	8	7
Not used for reservations	87	89
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	4	3
Not part of group travel program	95	96

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 262.9 million vacation trips,
623.7 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

A monthly average of 20.2 million U.S. adults traveled over weekends during 1979. In all, they produced more than 248 million weekend trips and 587 million weekend person-trips during this twelve-month period.

More than half of all weekend travel was taken to non-SMSA destinations. Thirty percent were destined to small SMSA's, and only 17 percent of all weekend person-trips were taken to large SMSA's.

The South hosted more weekend travelers during 1979 than any other single region, with a 23-percent share. The Great Lakes Country and the region including the Far West and Hawaii also received more weekend travelers than average: 19 percent and 18 percent of total weekend person-trips, respectively. Only two percent of all weekend travel occurring in 1979 were destined to areas outside the U.S.

Weekend travel generally involved shorter than average distances. More than 50 percent of all weekend travel this year included straight-line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Nine percent showed distances of 1,000 miles or more.

By their definition, weekend trips involved shorter than average durations. Nineteen percent of all person-trips included durations of one night or less, while 62 percent lasted from two to three nights.

Travel on the weekends was most common among middle income Americans. Those with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported 58 percent of all weekend person-trips. Those earning less than $10,000 per year took the smallest percentage of such person-trips: only 10 percent of the total.

Weekend travelers used the homes of friends or relatives as overnight accommodations more than the average traveler, reported for 50 percent of total weekend person-trips. Hotels, motels and motor hotels were also used frequently. Ten percent of all weekend person-trips included nights spent in campers, trailers, or tents.

The Great Lakes Country and The South regions were the top producers of weekend travel during 1979: 23 percent and 22 percent of person-trips, respectively. New England and the Mountain West originated the least.

Visiting friends and relatives was the most popular reason

for weekend travel, representing 43 percent of these person-trips. Thirty-six percent of such travel involved "other pleasure" purposes, while eight percent were taken for business or to attend a convention.

Residents of small SMSA's took the greatest percentage of weekend travel during the year: 38 percent of the total. Large SMSA's and non-SMSA's showed similar shares of 30-32 percent each.

Personal motor vehicles were by far the most popular modes of transportation for weekend travel, accounting for 89 percent of person-trips. Seven percent of all weekend person-trips were taken by air.

Travel parties on weekend trips tended to be slightly larger than average, with 39 percent of such person-trips including at least four persons. Children went along on 51 percent of all weekend person-trips.

Fifty-three percent of all weekend travel in 1979 were also vacation travel.

Weekend travelers used the travel-related services identified in the Survey less than did all travelers in general. Five percent indicated having used a travel agent, while six percent of all weekend person-trips were taken as part of a package tour. Rental cars were used during only four percent of all 1979 weekend travel, while group travel programs were utilized even less.

The tables that follow detail weekend travel during 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Area, Full Year, 1979

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	19%	17%
Small SMSA	28	30
Not an SMSA	51	51
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
George Washington Country	10	10
The South	24	23
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	18	18
Far West and Hawaii	15	15
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Full Year, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	32%
300-399 miles	20	21
400-599 miles	23	24
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	7	6
2,000 miles or more	4	3
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Full Year, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	2%
One night	16	17
2 to 3 nights	62	62
4 to 9 nights	18	18
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips.
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Full Year, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	14%	10%
$10,000 - $19,000	31	31
$20,000 - $29,000	23	27
$30,000 or more	22	24
Not reported	10	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of friends/relatives	51%	50%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	32
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, rv, tent	7	10
Other	1	1
No nights	4	2

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	22	22
Great Lakes Country	23	23
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose of Trip, Full Year, 1979

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	43%	43%
Other pleasure	34	36
Business/convention	9	8
Other	14	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Residence, Full Year, 1979

Area of Residence	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large SMSA	34%	32%
Small SMSA	39	38
Not an SMSA	30	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7J: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Full Year, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/rv	85%	89%
Airplane	9	7
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	2	1
Total	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7K: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	32%	14%
Two	33	28
Three	16	20
Four	11	18
Five or more	8	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7L: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Structure, Full Year, 1979

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	34%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	36	34
One adult with children	7	11
Two or more adults with children	24	40
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7M: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Full Year, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	50%	53%
Not a vacation trip	49	46
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7N: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips Involving Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1979

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	4%	4%
Did not rent a car	96	96
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	6	6
Was not a package tour	94	94
Travel Agent		
Used for reservations	6	5
Used for itinerary	2	2
Not used for intinerary	4	3
Not used for reservations	93	95
Group Travel		
Part of group travel program	3	2
Not part of group travel program	96	97

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 248.6 million weekend trips,
587.4 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, utilizes its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.).

A total of 250 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the

United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Selected questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Area. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the family for the "last 12 months." This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) of one million population or more (Large SMSA), (2) In a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of less than one million population (Small SMSA) and (3) Not in an SMSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as SMSA's by the Bureau of the Census as of January 1, 1978. The classification of an SMSA by population size is based on 1976 population estimates derived from the Bureau of the Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (Live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business, (4) Outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping, (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure," and "Pleasure" travel includes "Visit friends and relatives" and "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

SMSA. See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area."

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except in New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the age and number of family members who went on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, formerly Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO), and the United States Travel Service (USTS), with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends and relatives, (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents, (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FULL YEAR, 1979

Number of telephone numbers selected	56,000
Number of telephone calls completed	18,461
Number of interviews completed	11,107
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	3,152
Total number of qualifying trips	4,751

APPENDIX D
SAMPLING ERROR, FULL YEAR, 1979

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of the actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples were utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence interval for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	± 3% **
Eastern Gateway	5	± 2 *
George Washington Country	10	± 3 *
The South	25	± 4
Great Lakes Country	16	± 3
Mountain West	4	± 4
Frontier West	16	± 4
Far West and Hawaii	16	± 4
Outside U.S.	4	± 6 **

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200 - 299 miles	25%	± 3%
300 - 399 miles	15	± 3
400 - 599 miles	20	± 3
600 - 999 miles	13	± 2 *
1,000 - 1,999 miles	12	± 3 *
2,000 miles or more	10	± 4 *
Outside U.S.	4	± 6 **
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	9	± 2 *
One night	13	± 3 *
2 - 3 nights	40	± 3
4 - 9 nights	28	± 3
10 nights or more	10	± 3 *
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	13	± 2 *
$10,000 - $19,999	30	± 2
$20,000 - $29,999	24	± 2
$30,000 or more	24	± 2
Not reported	9	± 2 *
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends, relatives	45	± 2
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	39	± 2
Rented cabin, condo or vacation home	3	± 3 **
Own cabin, condo or vacation home	3	± 3 **
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	6	± 3 *
No nights	9	± 2 *
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4	± 3 **
Eastern Gateway	9	± 4 *
George Washington Country	8	± 3 *
The South	22	± 3
Great Lakes Country	21	± 3
Mountain West	5	± 3 *
Frontier West	16	± 3
Far West	15	± 5

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends and relatives	36%	± 2%
Other pleasure	32	± 3
Business/convention	20	± 3
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/rv	77	± 3
Air	19	± 2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	51	± 2
Not vacation	48	± 2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	48	± 3
Not weekend	51	± 2

APPENDIX E
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

FORM A

R L #11-203

TIME INTERVIEW BEGUN _____

INTERVIEWING LOCATION NUMBER _____ PHONE # _____

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling for the United States Travel Data Center. We are conducting a study to learn how often people in the United States take trips.

I'd like to begin by asking how many adults, age 18 and over, live in this household? _____ ADULTS

FOR EACH ADULT, ASK:	What is the sex of the oldest adult?	1 MALE 2 FEMALE
	What is the sex of the next oldest adult?	1 MALE 2 FEMALE
	CONTINUE FOR EACH ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD.	1 MALE 2 FEMALE
		1 MALE 2 FEMALE

IF MORE THAN FOUR ADULTS OVER AGE 18 IN HOUSEHOLD, DISCONTINUE INTERVIEW. DO NOT COUNT TOWARD YOUR QUOTA.

2. How many children under age 18 live in this household? _____ CHILDREN

3. Have you taken any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, one way since January 1, 1979? Do not include trips taken in regular commuting to and from work or school, or trips as a stewardess or vehicle operator.
   1 YES
   2 NO--GO TO Q.Z1, p.5

4. Have you taken any trips of 75 miles or more one way away from home since November 1, 1979? Include trips that may have started in October but ended after November 1.
   1 YES
   2 NO--GO TO Q. Z1, p.5

   IF "YES", ASK:

5. How many trips of 75 miles or more, one way have you taken away from home since November 1, 1979? _____ TRIPS

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE TO OBTAIN TRIP DESCRIPTION. FILL OUT PAGES 2 AND 3 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (Q. 5) ABOVE.

TRIP # _____ ( ) IDENTICAL TO TRIP #1 **2

6. Thinking of your first trip this past month, how many other members of your household, if any, went with you on this trip?

_____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
IF NONE, GO TO Q. 7 BELOW.

IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT ALONG, ASK:

6a. Please give me the age and sex of each household member who went with you on that trip.

PERSON #1	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #2	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #3	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #4	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #5	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE

7. Thinking of the entire trip, what was the total number of nights that you spent away from home? _____ NIGHTS
IF NONE, GO TO Q. 11

IF ANY NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME ASK:

8. Please tell me the names of each state or country you stayed overnight in on that trip. LIST IN LEFT COLUMN BELOW.

NAME OF STATE/COUNTRY	# OF NIGHTS	TYPE OF LODGING

9. How many nights did you spend in (EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ASK FOR EACH. TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY IN Q. 7.)_____

10. In what types of lodging did you stay when you were in (NAME OF EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ENTER LODGING CODE FROM LIST BELOW.)

LODGING CODES
1 FRIENDS, RELATIVES' HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR HOTEL, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 ENROUTE--DID NOT STAY ANY PLACE OVERNIGHT
7 OTHER (specify) _____

11. Thinking of this first trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?

PLACE, CITY, TOWN NAME _____

STATE/COUNTRY _____

12. How many nights did you stay at your destination? _____ NIGHTS

13. Was this a vacation trip? 1 YES 2 NO

14. Was this a weekend or a long weekend trip?
1 YES
2 NO -- GO TO Q. 16

IF "YES", ASK:

15. If gasoline stations had been closed on weekends during this trip, how likely is it that you would have cancelled this trip--very likely, fairly likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?
1 VERY LIKELY
2 FAIRLY LIKELY
3 NOT TOO LIKELY
4 NOT AT ALL LIKELY
5 DON'T KNOW

16. What was the main activity done on this trip? (ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)
1 VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
2 CONVENTION, SEMINAR, MEETING
3 BUSINESS
4 OUTDOOR RECREATION (HUNTING, FISHING, BOATING, CAMPING)
5 ENTERTAINMENT (SIGHTSEEING, THEATER, SPORTS)
6 PERSONAL, FAMILY (MEDICAL, FUNERAL, WEDDING)
7 OTHER (specify) _____

17. What were the most important types of transportation used on this trip? INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES BELOW TO RESPONDENT.

MOST IMPORTANT		MAIN TRANSPORTATION
1	Auto or truck without camping equipment	1
2	Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment	2
3	Self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)	3
4	Airplane	4
5	Bus	5
6	Train	6
7	Ship or boat	7
8	OTHER (specify) _____	8

18. What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip? _____

19. Did you rent a car at any time on this trip?
1 YES
2 NO

20. Was any part of this trip a package tour or an all expense trip?
1 YES
2 NO

21. Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip?
1 YES
2 NO

IF "YES", ASK:

22. Did you use the services of a travel agent to plan the itinerary for this trip?
1 YES
2 NO

23. Was this trip taken as part of a group travel program?
1 YES
2 NO

INTERVIEWER: REPEAT QUESTIONS 6-23 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (REFER TO Q.5, PAGE 1.)

BACKGROUND

Z1. What is your marital status?

1 MARRIED
2 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
3 SEPARATED
4 DIVORCED
5 WIDOWED

Z2. What is your occupation?

_____

IF MARRIED, ASK:

Z3. What is the occupation of your spouse?

_____

Z4. How many full-time or regular part-time wage earners live in this household?

1 ONE
2 TWO
3 THREE OR MORE
4 NONE

Z5. What was the last grade you completed in school?

1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

Z6. Do you intend to take a vacation trip during the next 6 months?

1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

IF "YES", ASK:

Z7. In what month will that trip probably end?

1 JANUARY
2 FEBRUARY
3 MARCH
4 APRIL
5 MAY
6 JUNE
7 JULY
8 AUGUST
9 SEPTEMBER
0 OCTOBER
X NOVEMBER
Y DECEMBER
Z DON'T KNOW

Z8. Do you own or rent your home?

1 OWN
2 RENT

Z9. Was your house built before World War II or after World War II?

1 BEFORE WORLD WAR II
2 AFTER WORLD WAR II
3 DON'T KNOW

Z10. I am going to read you some types of houses. Please tell me which type of house you live in.

1 ONE FAMILY DETACHED HOUSE
2 ONE FAMILY ATTACHED HOUSE (ROW HOUSE)
3 TWO FAMILY HOUSE
4 GARDEN APARTMENT
5 HIGH RISE APARTMENT
6 HOUSE TRAILER

Z11. Do you live in: (READ CATEGORIES)

1 A LARGE CITY
2 A SMALL CITY
3 A SUBURB
4 A SMALL TOWN
5 A RURAL AREA

Z12. What is the name of the place where you live?

TOWN _____ STATE

Z13. How old are you? ____ YEARS

Z14. We are interested in knowing the best time of day to conduct interviews. How likely are you to be away from home on (DAY OF INTERVIEW) at this time?

1 I'm almost always at home at this time.

2 I'm sometimes home at this time.

3 I'm almost never home at this time.

Z15. Is your family income less than $10,000 per year, between $10,000-$19,999, between $20,000 and $29,999, or $30,000 or more per year?

1 LESS THAN $10,000
2 $10,000 - $19,999
3 $20,000 - $29,999
4 $30,000 or more

Z16. What is your race?

1 WHITE
2 BLACK
3 SPANISH SPEAKING
4 ORIENTAL

Z17. SEX OF RESPONDENT: 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

THANK YOU FOR THIS INTERVIEW.

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

TIME INTERVIEW ENDED _____ LENGTH OF INTERVIEW _____